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# JEWS AMONG THE ENTENTE LEADERS

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## P R E F A C E

THIS small pamphlet is intended to present in outline the careers of some of the principal Jewish leaders among the Entente nations and the contributions which they are making towards the Allied cause in this world-wide struggle.

To the Jew the present war is of three-fold interest and concern. As a member of a nation which has suffered the utmost cruelty and oppression for the last 2,000 years, he can appreciate perhaps more fully than others the sacred character of the work of fighting for liberty and justice. As a loyal citizen of the country in which he lives, he is obviously prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of his home and mother country. And last, but not least, "the Great British Charter of liberty to the Jews," as the British Declaration on Zionism has rightly been called, causes him to feel that his destiny as a Jew is indissolubly bound up with a victory for the Allies, and that it is only by means of

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the triumph of the Allied cause that the future of Jewry is assured.

Of Jewish heroism on the battle-field, of the Zion Mule Corps, of the Jewish Battalions in England and America and the innumerable Jewish heroes scattered throughout the non-Jewish regiments of the Entente armies, much has been written. It has been computed that of the Jews of British birth ten per cent. had enlisted in the Army or Navy before the Derby Scheme came into operation. A relatively large number were decorated for bravery on the battlefield, six being awarded the most coveted of all honours—the Victoria Cross.

This small pamphlet, it is hoped, will give some idea of the contributions which Jews are making for the Allied cause behind the battle lines.

The Earl of Reading, in his mission to the United States to cement the spirit of brotherhood between the two great English-speaking races on either side of the Atlantic; Mr. Baruch and Mr. Samuel Gompers, in the husbanding and controlling of the resources of the United States for the effective carrying on of this world struggle; and Mr. Kahn who, though of German extraction, has thrown off the yoke of Prussian Militarism and has shown his

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whole-hearted support and enthusiasm for the cause of the Allies by his liberal munificence and by his testimony to the righteousness of that cause, are merely representative of thousands of individual Jews who are playing no mean part among the Allied nations for the triumph of democracy and liberty.

Let us hope that the present unity of effort among the representative Jews of the Entente Powers is symbolical of a greater unity which will arise after the war, not for the purpose of annihilation and destruction, as it must needs be at present, but for the creation of a better and happier world in which the great Hebrew ideals of righteousness and justice will prevail.



*Photo Russell & Sons*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT  
LOUIS SAMUEL, M.P.

Born at Liverpool in 1870. Mr. Samuel, immediately after leaving Oxford, where he took first-class honours, and even before, threw himself whole-heartedly into politics. He entered Parliament (Cleveland Division) in 1902 after two unsuccessful attempts, and in little more than three years held Government office.

Four years later Mr. Samuel entered the Cabinet. He has been successively Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet), Postmaster-General, President of the Local Government Board, and Home Secretary.

Although no longer in office, Mr. Samuel occupies one of the most prominent positions in the House of Commons, and a future even more brilliant than his past is expected by those qualified to judge who have watched his career.

Mr. Samuel is a member of one of the best-known families in Anglo-Jewish public life, and has enthusiastically devoted himself to the furtherance of the aims of Zionism.





*Photo Sport and General*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN  
SAMUEL MONTAGU, M.P.

Born in London in 1879. Mr. Montagu is the second son of the late Lord Swaythling, better known as Sir Samuel Montagu, who was for half a century a pillar of Anglo-Jewry.

After leaving Cambridge, Mr. Montagu entered Parliament for the Chesterton Division in 1906,



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and immediately became private secretary to Mr. Asquith, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In 1910 he was given office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, and four years later he entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Since then Mr. Montagu has held office as Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Minister of Munitions.

He is now Secretary of State for India, and shortly after entering this office visited India in order to study political and social conditions there, with a view to the introduction of far-reaching reforms in a liberal and democratic direction.



*Photo Russell*

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Born in London in 1860. Lord Reading has created many precedents. He is the first British Attorney-General to hold Cabinet rank. He is the first Jew to become Attorney-General, a Viscount, an Earl, or to attain to the distinction of Lord Chief Justice of England. He is the first English Jew to be entrusted with an Embassy, and he is

the first British Ambassador to be entrusted with such wide powers as those which he enjoys at Washington. And Lord Reading is not yet by any means at the end of his career.

The story of this career reads like a romance. While still a boy he ran away to sea. Later he entered the Stock Exchange, where he failed. Nothing daunted, he determined to read for the Bar, to which he was called at the age of twenty-seven. He speedily made up for lost time, and soon acquired there a position in the front rank until he became one of the most brilliant and successful advocates that England possessed.

In 1898, then plain Mr. Rufus Isaacs, he became a King's Counsel; in 1904 he was made a bencher of the Middle Temple; in 1910 he was appointed Solicitor-General and within a few months Attorney-General, being raised to the Bench as Lord Chief Justice three years later. He had been elected to Parliament for Reading in 1904, and retained that seat until his elevation to the House of Lords nine years later.

Previous to his appointment in the present year as Envoy Extraordinary and British High Commissioner in the United States, Lord Reading's special gifts had, since the outbreak of war, been employed by the State, which had already sent him on one mission to the United States.

Lord Reading, despite the great pressure on his time, has always been ready to place his services at the disposal of the Jewish community, and has on several occasions presided at functions held to further the interests of Jewish institutions. In the United States he has supported the Zionist Movement not only as the representative of his Government, but also in his private capacity.



*Photo Elliott & Fry*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ALFRED  
M. MOND, BART., M.P.

Born at Farnworth, Lancashire, in 1868. Sir Alfred Mond is one of the greatest authorities in England on all matters of Economics and Social Science. Before he accepted office in the present Government, he was interested in many of the greatest industrial concerns of the world.

He was managing director of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., which was founded by his father, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S. He was chairman of the Chemical Industrial section of the Franco-British Exhibition that was held a few years ago in London.

He has written much on commercial subjects, on politics, economics, etc. He entered Parliament in 1906 as Member for Chester, and since 1910 he has been the representative of Swansea. He is a member of the Privy Council and a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1917 Sir Alfred became the First Commissioner of Works in Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry.

Sir Alfred Mond is one of those English Jews who are proud of their Jewish descent, and is a very strong supporter of the Zionist Movement. He is the President of the Swansea branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association.





*Photo Gerschel*

## M. LOUIS LUCIEN KLOTZ

Born 1868. A member of one of the Alsatian Jewish families which emigrated to France after the Franco-Prussian War, M. Klotz is by profession a barrister and a publicist, and at the early age of twenty founded the first of the three periodicals which he has edited in the course of his career.

He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1898, after two unsuccessful attempts to secure election.

M. Klotz first attained Cabinet rank in 1911, serving as Minister of Finance in three successive Cabinets. In 1913 he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, but in 1917 returned to the Ministry of Finance, which office he still holds, despite a change in the Premiership.

M. Klotz's Parliamentary duties do not exhaust his activities. He has found time to write one outstanding work, *L'Armée en 1906*, and devotes much time to charitable work.





*Photo Gerschel*

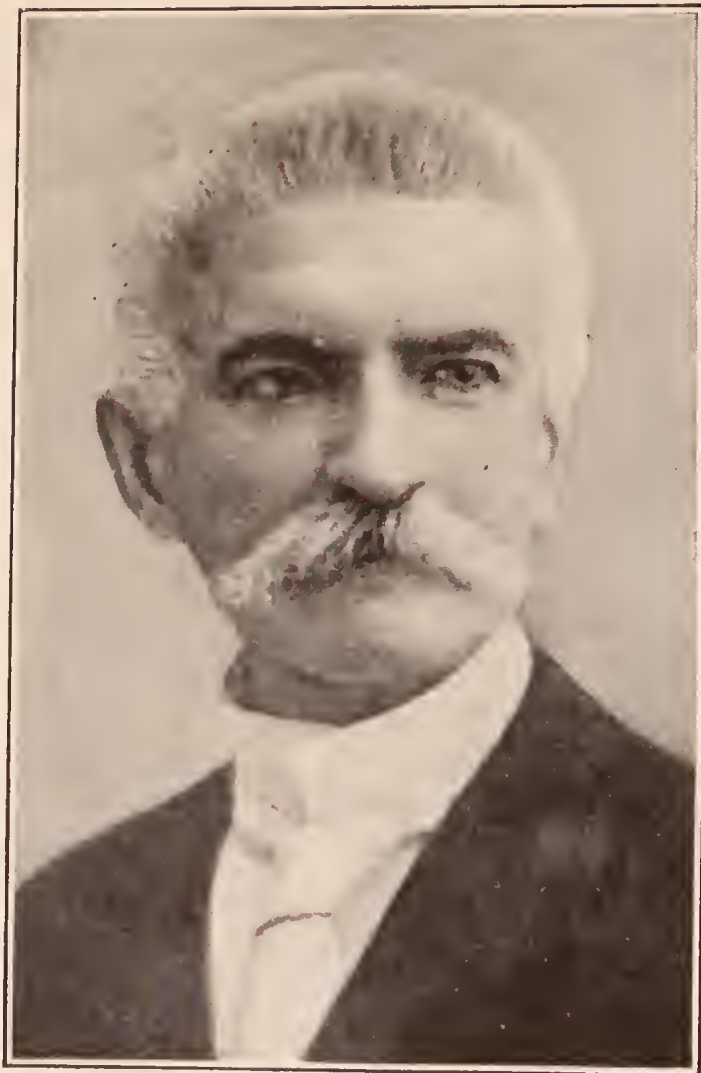
## M. JOSEPH REINACH

Born in France in 1856. M. Reinach is one of three brothers, illustrious in the contemporary annals of France and of Jewry. His second brother, Salomon, is the distinguished philologist and archæologist. The youngest of the three, Théodore, is equally distinguished as a scholar.

M. Joseph Reinach stands out in French life

as publicist and politician. He is by profession a barrister but at the very beginning of his career devoted his attention to journalism. In this connection he attracted the attention of Gambetta, who made him his private secretary. After the death of Gambetta, M. Reinach became political editor of *La République Française*. M. Reinach's writings cover an immensely wide field—politics, biography, constitutional history, literature, foreign affairs, education—and it is quite impossible to enumerate even the titles of his books.

He was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1889, but lost his seat in 1898 on account of his strenuous advocacy of Captain Dreyfus. In 1906 he was re-elected for his old constituency. In Parliament, M. Reinach has always remained a private member, but as a prominent member of numerous committees the value of his work has been recognised on all sides. In 1886 M. Reinach was made a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur.



*Photo Record Press*

## BARON SIDNEY SONNINO

Born 1847, at Alexandria, Egypt, the son of a Jewish emigrant from Leghorn. Baron Sonnino has devoted practically the whole of his life to foreign affairs and politics. After graduating in Law at the University of Pisa, he entered the diplomatic service. From diplomacy Baron Sonnino turned to journalism, founding in 1878 and editing *La Rassegna Settimanale*

which four years later became a daily, and later establishing the *Giornale d'Italia*.

In the meanwhile he had entered the Chamber of Deputies, where he soon specialised in finance and foreign affairs. His election to Parliament was prefaced by a study of the economic conditions of Sicily, undertaken in co-operation with another Jew, Baron Leopold Franchetti. Baron Sonnino has also written on other economic subjects, and on Dante as a relaxation.

In 1893 he became Minister of Finance, and in the following year Minister of the Treasury. His work during this period has been described as the foundation of Italy's financial prosperity and the inauguration of the era of Budget surpluses. Ten years later Baron Sonnino was appointed Prime Minister, being the first Jew to hold that great office. In 1909 he was for a second time the head of a Ministry.

On the death in November, 1914, of the Marquis di San Giuliano, Baron Sonnino was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and, despite several changes of Ministry, has retained that office until the present day. Italy was not then at war, but, under the guidance of Baron Sonnino, she took her place some months later by the side of the Allies, and has ever since remained a staunch partner in their successes and reverses.



*Photo Pierre Petit*

## SIGNOR LUIGI LUZZATTI

Born 1841 at Venice, Signor Luzzatti has been termed the "Admirable Crichton of Italy." While little more than a boy he was lecturing on Economics at Venice, from which city, then a part of the Austrian dominions, he had soon to flee for political reasons. At twenty-two he was Professor of Political Economy at Milan, and six years later, when still too young to enter Parliament, he was General Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.



Signor Luzzatti was twice elected to Parliament before he had become qualified for membership by age. Since the day on which he was permitted to take his seat he has never ceased to be a Member. From 1891 until 1906 he was almost continuously Minister of the Treasury or Finance. For a portion of this period he held both offices simultaneously, and under his direction the finances of his country flourished to a degree previously unknown.

In 1909 Signor Luzzatti became Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and, a few months later, Prime Minister. For the past thirty years, whenever Italy has had a commercial treaty to negotiate, the work has been entrusted to him, and he has twenty-six such treaties to his credit.

Signor Luzzatti is an economist even more than a statesman. The introduction of People's Banking into Northern Italy and of the Co-operative Society Movement into Italy is due to him. He was the first statesman in Europe to establish a Ministry of Labour. Both in office and as a private citizen he devoted himself ardently to the cause of social reform. Freedom of conscience was also one of his cares.

Signor Luzzatti has written on a large variety of subjects. He wears the Grand Cross of the Légion d'Honneur, and was elected in succession to Gladstone a member of the Institute of France. When the Italian Order of Labour was created, Signor Luzzatti was the first to receive it in recognition of his great work on behalf of the labouring classes in Italy.

Signor Luzzatti belongs to an ancient and distinguished Italian Jewish family, and has always displayed a strong sympathy with the Jewish people in its sufferings. On the subject of Zionism he has given assurances of his sympathetic interest.



*Photo G. Brogi*

## SIGNOR SALVATORE BARZILAI

Born 1860, at Trieste. A son of the renowned Orientalist and archæologist, Giuseppe Barzilai, who was also secretary to the Jewish Community of Trieste, Signor Barzilai is known in Italy as the "Member for Trieste," for it was on account of his burning ardour for *Italia Irredenta* that he secured election in 1890 for Rome, for which city he still sits at Monte Citorio, as a Republican.



At the age of eighteen Signor Barzilai was arrested by the Austrian Government on a charge of high treason. After being kept in prison for a year he was tried and found not guilty, but he immediately left Austrian territory and settled in Italy.

In Italy he studied at the Universities of Padua and Bologna, joined the staff of *La Tribuna* and practised law, becoming speedily one of Italy's leading jurists.

In Parliament Signor Barzilai has devoted his attention principally to foreign affairs. Although a Republican leader, he was on several occasions offered office, but declined, until he accepted a position of Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet of Signor Bose .



*Photo Press Portrait Bureau*

## JUDGE LOUIS DEMBITZ BRANDEIS

Born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1856. Mr. Brandeis has been a practising lawyer since 1878, and has appeared in some of the most famous cases that have been heard during that period. He has been briefed on behalf of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the United States Government, but it is as counsel for the American people that he is best known. It is in this capacity that he appeared on many occasions in proceedings of

far-reaching importance to their welfare. Mr. Brandeis has written on political, economic and Jewish subjects.

His election to the Supreme Court, in spite of the determined and relentless opposition of "the interests," called forth a letter from President Wilson in which he announced his great reliance on Mr. Brandeis for advice in all matters on which he expressed himself. Since his election to the Supreme Court and his removal to Washington he has been one of the closest and most intimate advisers of the President. Not only has he been consulted on all matters relating to commercial and industrial problems on which he is the acknowledged authority in the States, but his sound judgment is now being drafted by the President for service in connection with the international situation.

An unofficial committee consisting of Col. House and Mr. Brandeis has been appointed to study world problems with a view to outlining the American attitude at the peace conference. It is understood that Col. House is studying the Western problems, while Mr. Brandeis has chosen to treat with the Near Eastern Question, for which his knowledge of and interest in the Palestine situation have prepared him.

Mr. Brandeis' adherence to the Zionist Movement was announced in 1913. Almost immediately he became the leader of the Movement in the United States, and shortly afterwards one of the few statesmen to whose hands the direction of the Movement is now entrusted.



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS

Born of Dutch parentage in 1850, in the Ghetto district of London. He emigrated to the United States at the age of thirteen, but he had then already been at work for three years. He is a cigar-maker by trade, and at the age of fourteen helped to organise the Cigar-Makers' International Union, of which he was subsequently Secretary and President.

In 1881 he was a delegate to the first convention of the American Federation of Labour, and the following year was elected President of the Federation. To this office he has been re-elected every year since, with one exception. In 1901 Mr. Gompers was appointed a representative of the interests of Labour on the National Civic Federation, of which he subsequently became first Vice-President.

In 1918 he came to England as the representative, in fact the ambassador, of United States Labour to their colleagues in the Allies' countries.

Mr. Gompers has been instrumental in introducing an eight-hour working day for mechanics and labourers in the Government service, and a ten-hour maximum day for street-railway workers. He also secured the regulation of child labour and the control of sweating.





*Photo Topical Press*

## THE HONOURABLE OSCAR S. STRAUS

Born at Otterberg, Germany, in 1850 ; settled in the United States at the age of four. Mr. Straus is the first Jew to attain Cabinet rank in that country. He was originally a lawyer, but after eight years at the Bar he retired and entered his father's firm of merchants.

Mr. Straus has been on three occasions American

Ambassador at Constantinople, on the first occasion having been nominated by President Cleveland, a Democrat, on the second by President McKinley, a Republican, and on the third by President Roosevelt, a Progressive. From 1906 until 1909 he was Secretary to the Department of Commerce in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Previously he had been appointed an American representative on the Permanent Arbitration Court at The Hague.

In the United States Mr. Straus has filled innumerable public offices. He was until recently chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, and is an ex-President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, of the National Primary League, and of the American Social Service Association, and a founder and Vice-President of the National Civic Federation and the International Law Association.

He has lectured and written on a variety of subjects—Political Philosophy, Religious Liberty, the Public Service, Diplomacy, International Law, American Jewish History among others. Not only does he occupy a most prominent position in the Jewish life of the United States, but he may also be regarded as one of the greatest Jewish leaders of modern times.

Mr. Straus is the youngest of three brothers. The eldest, Isidor, a member of Congress and a prominent economist and philanthropist, was lost with his wife in the wreck of the *Titanic*. The second brother, Nathan, has made for himself an enduring name in the philanthropic annals of the United States and Palestine.





*Photo Topical Press*

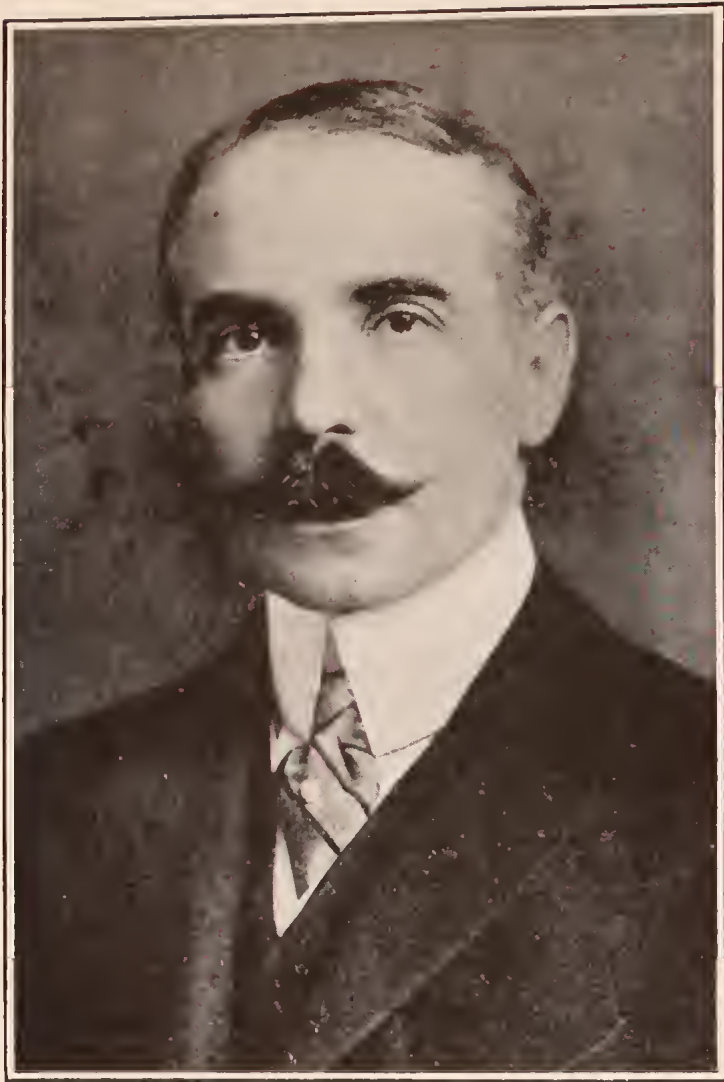
## MR. BERNARD M. BARUCH

Mr. Baruch is American by birth. He is the chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States, of which he had previously been a member. He is responsible in larger measure than any other official in the United States for the success of the Entente cause.

The War Industries Board is in complete charge

of war production in the United States, and on the appointment of Mr. Baruch its powers were very considerably extended. The Board is not only the agency of production but also the purchasing medium for the Allies, and virtually controls the world's supply of essential raw materials as well as of many primary commodities. Mr. Baruch has, in fact, been entrusted with full power over all the industries of the United States.

President Wilson in his letter of appointment described him as "the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry." Mr. Baruch was previously a Wall Street financier of the front rank. His salary in his present office is one dollar a year.



*Photo Hoppé*

## MR. OTTO HERMANN [KAHN

Born 1867, at Mannheim, Germany, Mr. Kahn has become specially prominent for his whole-hearted denunciation of German ways and policies, with which, as one who was born and educated in Germany, served in the German Army and spent five years in business in that country, he is well acquainted.

Mr. Kahn lived for several years in London, where he was naturalised, but when subsequently he returned to New York he became an American citizen. On the outbreak of the war he presented his palatial residence, St. Dunstan's, in Regent's Park, as a home for blinded soldiers. Mr. Kahn is a partner in the financial firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York.

He is specially interested in music. When resident in London, he was an honorary director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. He is chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Century Opera Company of New York, vice-president of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, treasurer of the New Theatre Company, and a director of the Boston Opera Company.

Mr. Kahn was created a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur in 1918.



*Photo Topical Press*

## MR. ABRAM I. ELKUS

Born in New York in 1867. Mr. Elkus held office as American Ambassador at Constantinople for a very short period. He succeeded a co-religionist, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, some time after the war had broken out, and was withdrawn early in 1917 when the United States declared war on Germany.

Mr. Elkus is a lawyer by profession, and has acted as Special United States Attorney and also as counsel for the New York State Factory Investigation Commission. In the Jewish community he holds several important offices.





*Photo Elliott & Fry*

## M. PAUL HYMANS

Born at Brussels in 1865. M. Hymans is the son of a former Belgian Member of Parliament. He is a barrister and has himself represented Brussels in the Belgian House of Representatives since 1900. He is also a professor of Brussels University and vice-president of its board.

M. Hymans was appointed Belgian Foreign Minister at the end of 1917. Previously he had been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James since 1915. Before the war he was a leader of the Liberal Party in Belgium.

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